



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

**Mosquito Breeding Places—Elimination of. (Chap. 264, Act May 18, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. The director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station may make rules and orders concerning the elimination of mosquitoes and mosquito breeding places or areas, and he or his agents or employees may enter upon any swamp, marsh, or land to ascertain if mosquitoes breed thereon, or to survey, drain, fill, or otherwise eliminate any such mosquito breeding place.

SEC. 2. Whenever sufficient funds have been raised for the purpose by the State or by any city, borough, or town in which such swamp, marsh, or land is located, or by voluntary contributions, said director shall drain, fill, or otherwise treat such place or area, or cause any such place or area to be drained, filled, or mosquito breeding therein otherwise eliminated, and shall cause notice of any such order to be given to the owners of any such place or area by publishing a copy of such order containing a description of the place or area proposed to be drained, filled, or mosquito breeding therein otherwise eliminated, with the proposed plan of elimination, at least three times in a newspaper having a circulation in the locality where such place or area is situated, such publication to begin not less than 10 days before beginning such elimination. Any person claiming to be aggrieved because of any such proposed draining or filling may, within 10 days after publication of such notice, apply to the superior court or any judge thereof in the county in which such land is located, for relief from such order, and shall cause a copy of such application to be served upon said director not less than 6 days before hearing thereon, and said court or such judge may make any proper order concerning the proposed plan of elimination of mosquito breeding.

SEC. 3. Any city, borough, or town wherein any such place or area has been drained to the approval of said director shall keep in repair and free from obstruction any ditch, canal, or drain connected with such place or area, and, upon order of said director, shall construct and maintain suitable tide gates, and may appropriate funds for such purposes and for use under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. Any person obstructing the work of examining, surveying, or ditching, or otherwise treating, such mosquito breeding areas or obstructing any ditch, canal, or drain, or the natural outlet of any marsh forming mosquito breeding areas, shall be fined not more than \$100, or imprisoned not more than 90 days, or both.

**Milk—Prohibition of the Sale of. (Chap. 281, Act May 19, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. Every official authorized to prohibit the sale of milk shall state in each order issued for such purpose whether the same is issued to prevent the sale of milk which is unfit for consumption as food. Any official issuing such order shall ascertain the average daily quantity of milk produced by the cows or goats of each person affected by such order of prohibition, and the municipality wherein such sale is prohibited shall pay damages for the value of the milk which such person has been unable to sell because of such order during the period of prohibition, upon proof that at the time such order was issued such milk was fit for such consumption, and the premises where such milk was produced were free from contagious disease.

SEC. 2. Any person aggrieved by such order, in the event of failure to agree with the municipality as to the value of the milk produced during such period, may collect the value thereof from such municipality.

**Milk and Cream—Appeal from Order Prohibiting the Sale of. (Chap. 15, Act Mar. 10, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. Any person claiming to be aggrieved by any order issued by any official authorized to prohibit the sale of milk or cream in any town, city, or borough may take an appeal from such order to the dairy and food commissioner. Such appeal shall be taken by filing in the office of said commissioner a copy of the order

prohibiting such sale, with a brief informal statement of such grievance, and upon payment to said commissioner of a fee of \$5. The commissioner shall account to the treasurer quarterly for the fees collected under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. The dairy and food commissioner, or his deputy, within one week after the receipt of an appeal taken pursuant to the provisions of section 1, shall ascertain the methods employed by the person taking such appeal in producing, handling, or distributing milk or cream, and he shall inspect all implements and equipment used in the production or handling of the same, with the cows from which and barns and premises where such milk or cream is produced or procured, and shall make a finding of fact and determine whether the selling or distributing of milk or cream as conducted by such person is detrimental to the public health. Such commissioner, or his deputy, after such inspection, shall forthwith affirm, modify, or rescind any order prohibiting the sale of milk or cream by such person, provided the original order shall remain in force pending such appeal.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall violate the provisions of any order of any official authorized to prohibit the sale of milk or cream shall be fined not more than \$50, or imprisoned not more than 30 days, or both.

**Milk and Cream—Sale of Pasteurized—Labeling Required. (Chap. 151, Act Apr. 20, 1915.)**

Section 6 of chapter 221 of the public acts of 1911 is hereby amended to read as follows:

No person shall sell or exchange, or offer or expose for sale or exchange, or have in his possession with intent to sell or exchange, any milk or cream which has been subjected to the action of heat, commonly known as "pasteurization" unless the receptacle in which the same is contained is plainly labeled "pasteurized," with the day of the week of pasteurization. If such milk or cream has been pasteurized more than one week, there shall be printed on the label in letters at least one-eighth of an inch high the following: "Pasteurized more than one week."

**Midwives—Examination and Registration. (Chap. 110, Act Apr. 8, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. Section 3 of chapter 189 of the public acts of 1913 is hereby amended to read as follows:

No resident shall be eligible to take such examination until she shall present to said examining board a certificate signed by two reputable citizens of this State, stating that she is of good moral character and is a resident of this State, and no nonresident shall be eligible to take such examination until she shall present to said examining board evidence satisfactory to said board that such nonresident is of good moral character.

SEC. 2. Every midwife removing her residence from the town wherein her certificate of registration is recorded under the provisions of chapter 189 of the public acts of 1913, shall cause her certificate of registration to be recorded in the office of the town clerk of the town to which such midwife removes and shall pay a recording fee of 25 cents to such town clerk.

SEC. 3. The State board of health shall record the certificate of registration for every nonresident midwife in a book to be kept by said board for such purpose, and such midwife shall pay said board a fee of 25 cents therefor. Every nonresident midwife having such certificate of registration shall annually register with said board by forwarding to said board a statement containing her name, age, date of her certificate of registration, and residence and post-office address, and shall pay said board for such registration a fee of \$1 and said board shall record the same in a book to be kept for such purpose and shall thereupon issue to such midwife a certificate of such annual registration.